

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 座位号 \_\_\_\_\_

(在此卷上答题无效)

绝密 ★ 启用前

2022 届“江南十校”一模联考

# 英 语

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、班级、准考证号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将答题卡交回。

## 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

### 第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the woman want the man to do?  
A. Pay the rent. B. Talk to the agent. C. Act as the guarantee.
2. What does the man need to know?  
A. The price of the tickets.  
B. The location of the concert.  
C. The dates of the performances.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a zoo. B. In a store. C. In a clinic.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A friend. B. A gallery. C. Ancient artists.
5. What activity are the speakers going to do?  
A. Walking. B. Sailing. C. Cycling.

### 第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How many people will attend the meeting tomorrow morning?  
A. 15. B. 16. C. 17.

英语试卷 第 1 页(共 8 页)

7. Where will the speakers probably have the meeting?  
A. In the cafeteria. B. In the reading room. C. In the conference room.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. Who is probably the man?  
A. A teacher. B. A writer. C. A student.
9. What does the man like best about *Daniel Finds a Poem*?  
A. Its words. B. Its illustrations. C. Its topic.
10. Where will the woman likely get a copy of the book?  
A. From a secondhand store. B. From an online bookshop. C. From the school library.

听第8段材料,回答第11至14题。

11. What event have the speakers just attended?  
A. A speech competition. B. A graduation ceremony. C. A parent-teacher meeting.
12. How did the woman feel on stage?  
A. Nervous. B. Calm. C. Delighted.
13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Schoolmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Father and daughter.
14. What will the man probably do next?  
A. Have a coffee. B. Go to a party. C. See some photos.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. Why did the woman's family move to Canada?  
A. Because she wanted to study there. B. Because her mother went to work there. C. Because her father got a better job there.
16. Where did the woman first meet Rebecca?  
A. On a bus. B. In the classroom. C. At the basketball club.
17. What does the woman miss most about Canada?  
A. The lifestyle. B. The people. C. The space.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What attracted the speaker to archaeology (考古学)?  
A. The dinosaur egg stories. B. The old coin exhibition. C. The Egyptian pyramid program.
19. What period did the speaker concentrate on after university?  
A. The Stone Age. B. The Iron Age. C. The Bronze Age.
20. What does the speaker think is the most difficult part of his job?  
A. Giving talks. B. Doing lab analysis. C. Digging for buried objects.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

**Claritin® Chewables Cool Mint Flavor**

Powerful 24-hour, non-drowsy allergy relief plus an immediate blast of cooling sensation you can feel.

### DIRECTIONS

- convenient chewable form
- no water needed

Adults and children 12 years and over: chew 1 tablet daily; not more than 1 tablet in 24 hours

Children under 12: ask a doctor

Consumers with liver or kidney disease: ask a doctor

### Robintussin® 12 Hour Tablets

Temporarily relieve cough due to minor throat pain, the intensity of coughing and the impulse to cough.

### DIRECTIONS

- do not crush, chew or break tablets
- take with a full glass of water

Adults and children 12 years and older: 1 tablet every 12 hours; not more than 2 tablets in 24 hours

Children under 12: ask a doctor

### Tylenol® Cold Max Daytime Caplets

Temporarily relieve common cold/flu symptoms.

### DIRECTIONS

- swallow whole—do not crush, chew or dissolve

Adults and children 12 years and over: take 2 caplets every 4 hours; do not take more than 10 caplets in 24 hours

Children under 12: ask a doctor

### Motrin® IB Ibuprofen Caplets

Relieve tough pain and reduce fever.

### DIRECTIONS

Adults and children 12 years and older: take 1 caplet every 4 to 6 hours while symptoms persist; if pain or fever does not respond to 1 caplet, 2 caplets may be used; do not exceed 6 caplets in 24 hours, unless directed by a doctor

Children under 12: ask a doctor

21. If a person suffers from a cough, which medicine can he or she take?
- A. Claritin® Chewables Cool Mint Flavor.  
B. Robintussin® 12 Hour Tablets.  
C. Tylenol® Cold Max Daytime Caplets.  
D. Motrin® IB Ibuprofen Caplets.
22. How should a patient of 15 take Tylenol® Cold Max Daytime Caplets?
- A. Take 1 caplet every time.      B. Chew it before swallowing.  
C. Take 2 caplets every fourth hour.      D. Take 12 caplets in one day.
23. What do the four medicines have in common?
- A. They can all treat colds.  
B. They can't be taken with other medicines.  
C. They should be taken with water.  
D. They need doctors' advice for patients under 12.

### B

Watching his father die without oxygen support while suffering from a heart attack in 2020, Taher Mahmud Tarif, a Bangladeshi boy, made up his mind to build a device to prevent any more such tragic deaths. Afterwards, many COVID-19 patients experienced low oxygen levels in their blood, with demand for oxygen concentrators (浓缩器) among other medical equipment shooting up during the recent sharp rise in cases. Tarif said the situation gave him more driving force to build the device.

With the financial and overall support of Ishwardi UNO office and his educational institution, Tarif's determination and tireless efforts were rewarded with success as the ninth grader of Ishwardi Sara Marwari High School managed to make the concentrator after trying five times for about seven months, mainly using domestic components. He said that a locally made oxygen concentrator like his costs approximately \$ 760 whereas an imported one does over \$ 2,600.

In June, Tarif gave a detailed account of his invention and manufacture at the UNO office in Ishwardi at 11:00 am on Tuesday. He said it was created from his own thinking and with the addition of local technology generators and electric components. An oxygen concentrator takes in air and removes nitrogen (氮气) from it, leaving oxygen-enriched gas for use by people needing medical oxygen. "About 90 percent oxygen concentration can be generated from my oxygen concentrator machine. This machine can provide high-flow oxygen supply too. It can be very handy in local areas with no scope of getting oxygen support," Tarif added.

"This is obviously a good invention for oxygen generation. It is capable of producing high-flow oxygen so it can be used for patients or refilling oxygen bottles," said an assistant professor of Pabna Medical College Hospital. "Despite more lab and other examinations before using the machine as medical equipment," the UNO said, "Tarif's invention will probably be a great achievement during this alarming COVID-19 situation."

24. Why did Tarif build an oxygen concentrator?
- A. Because his father needed one.  
B. Because his father died of COVID-19.  
C. Because COVID-19 patients need oxygen.  
D. Because he wants to help save other patients.
25. What can we know about Tarif's invention in Paragraph 2?
- A. It mostly consists of local parts.      B. It succeeded at the first attempt.  
C. It was made without others' help.      D. It costs more than 2,600 dollars.
26. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. Tarif's invention has not been tested yet.  
B. Tarif's invention has a promising future.  
C. Tarif's invention produces oxygen bottles.  
D. Tarif's invention has proved useful for COVID-19.
27. Where is this text most likely from?
- A. A diary.      B. A brochure.      C. A newspaper.      D. A novel.

Flowing through winding streets of London were smells, so common during the Great Plague (瘟疫) of the 17th century that they almost meant the plague itself, historians said. For hundreds of years, people believed that disease was spread not through tiny drops or insect bites, but through taking in unpleasant smells. To purify the air around them, they would burn rosemary and hot tar.

Now, as the world faces another widespread outbreak, a team of historians and scientists from six European countries is seeking to identify and categorize the most common smells of daily life across Europe from the 16th century to the early 20th century and to study what changes in smells over time reveal about society.

The project will search through more than 250,000 images and thousands of texts, including medical textbooks, novels and magazines in seven languages. Researchers will use machine learning and AI to analyze references to smells. Once they are cataloged,

英语试卷 第4页(共8页)



32. What can we say about Solein?  
A. It is in the air.  
B. It can be changed into meat.  
C. It can take in CO<sub>2</sub>.  
D. It is good for the environment.
33. What are needed to produce Solein according to Paragraph 2?  
A. Wine and water.  
B. Water and minerals.  
C. Microbes and yogurt.  
D. Wine and microbes.
34. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us about Solein?  
A. Its present situation.  
B. Its possible benefits.  
C. Its production process.  
D. Its potential drawbacks.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?  
A. Air Protein Produced, CO<sub>2</sub> Reduced  
B. Collecting Air, Removing CO<sub>2</sub>  
C. Climate Changing, Danger Coming  
D. Protect Earth, Save Ourselves

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**How to Think Like a Wise Person**

Wisdom is the ability to make sound judgments and choices. 36. So, what does it take to distinguish wise people from the rest of the pack? Here are several insights.

37

The people with the highest wisdom scores are just as likely to be 30 as 60. It indicates that the number of life experiences has little to do with the quality of those experiences. Wisdom emerges not from experience itself, but rather from reflecting thoughtfully on the lessons gained from experience. Developing wisdom is a deliberate choice that people can make regardless of age.

**Balance self-interest and the common good**

One quality of wisdom is the ability to look beyond personal desires. This doesn't mean wise people are self-sacrificing. In fact, well-being and success both suffer if we're too focused on others or on ourselves. Wise people reject the assumption that the world is a win-lose, zero-sum place. 38.

**Aim to understand, rather than judge**

More often than not, many of us judge others' actions so that we can sort them into categories of good and bad. 39. Over time, this emphasis on understanding rather than evaluating brings an advantage in predicting others' actions, enabling wise people to make better decisions.

**Focus on purpose over pleasure**

It turns out that wise people don't experience more positive emotions, perhaps because wisdom requires critical self-reflection and a long-term view. 40. From time to time, what makes us happy will weigh less than our quest for meaning and significance.

- A. Choose your wisdom deliberately
- B. It's a virtue desired by nearly everyone
- C. Start developing your wisdom right now
- D. It seems like an extremely tough problem
- E. They find ways to benefit others that also advance their own objectives
- F. However, there's a clear psychological benefit: a stronger sense of purpose in life
- G. Wise people resist this, operating more like detectives to explain others' behaviors

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When in college, I liked natural world, but didn't love it. And the more I looked at what was 41 —an exploding world population, exploding levels of resource consumption, etc. —the 42 I became.

Then, I decided to 43 and something funny happened. It's a long 44, but basically I became a birdwatcher. At first I did this not without significant 45, because anything that 46 real passion is uncool. But little by little, I developed this 47, first for the new species discovered and then, magically, I could 48 my heart overflow with love whenever I looked at a bird, any bird. That's where a(n) 49 mixture surfaced—my anger about the 50 was only increased when I learned more about the 51 that birds face; however, as I engaged in bird conservation, it became surprisingly 52 to live with that anger.

I guess my love for birds forced me to face a less self-centered part of myself that I'd never even known 53. It was a self that I had to either 54 or reject. My anger actually is rooted in the 55 that we're alive for a while but will die before long. Once again, I can either 56 this fact or, by way of 57, embrace it.

When we stay in our room shrugging our shoulders, the problems outside are incredibly 58. But when we go out and put ourselves 59 real people, or even just real animals, there's a very real chance that some love might 60.

- |                        |                   |                  |                      |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. right           | B. wrong          | C. elegant       | D. delicate          |
| 42. A. happier         | B. angrier        | C. sadder        | D. thirstier         |
| 43. A. change          | B. go             | C. develop       | D. remove            |
| 44. A. way             | B. effect         | C. case          | D. story             |
| 45. A. importance      | B. preference     | C. guidance      | D. resistance        |
| 46. A. tolerates       | B. declares       | C. betrays       | D. indicates         |
| 47. A. passion         | B. definition     | C. reality       | D. significance      |
| 48. A. sense           | B. watch          | C. hear          | D. touch             |
| 49. A. ambitious       | B. familiar       | C. curious       | D. entire            |
| 50. A. birds           | B. heart          | C. species       | D. planet            |
| 51. A. traps           | B. controls       | C. enemies       | D. threats           |
| 52. A. harder          | B. easier         | C. worse         | D. better            |
| 53. A. moved           | B. faded          | C. existed       | D. panicked          |
| 54. A. deny            | B. rescue         | C. polish        | D. accept            |
| 55. A. cycle           | B. mistake        | C. fact          | D. failure           |
| 56. A. run from        | B. run for        | C. run into      | D. run after         |
| 57. A. life            | B. death          | C. love          | D. anger             |
| 58. A. obvious         | B. fearsome       | C. simple        | D. delightful        |
| 59. A. in exchange for | B. in relation to | C. in control of | D. in agreement with |
| 60. A. occur           | B. hurt           | C. skip          | D. disappear         |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China has formally made an 61 (announce) of its first five national parks of 230,000 km<sup>2</sup> from Tibet to Hainan, focusing on preservation of its most valuable bio-resources.

Giant Panda National Park will surely be 62 hit with the swells of tourists who come yearly for some of the world's cutest animals. 63 (cover) three provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu, the region is the panda's natural habitat.

The intersection (交汇处) of Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces is home to Northeast China Tiger and Leopard National Park, which 64 (set) out to protect the habitats of those two species since its start. It is the unique area 65 live both wild Siberian tigers and Siberian leopards.

China's best-preserved rainforest is in Hainan, the only place in the world 66 (find) the Hainan black-crested gibbon. Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park protects the gibbons and 67 (they) environment.

Unlike those three, Wuyishan National Park in Fujian Province and Sanjiangyuan National Park on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau focus 68 (much) on preserving multiple animals than 69 (specific) protecting one species. They serve various rare and endangered species and conserve biodiversity.

Now, with some tourist programs 70 place, these parks will be a good way for tourists to truly experience the natural originality as well as expansive Chinese landscape.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dear Amy,

The Tree-planting Day is around corner. As you know, in our school, it had long been a tradition to hold activities on 12 March. I hope you can spare time to joining us.

There will be a round-the-school tour on your campus to learn about the plants. A vividly lecture will be given about everyday objects that is made from plants. To experience the glory of labour, so we will plant trees on our own. What meaningful! If you'd like to participate, remember to wear water-proof shoe.

With great attention pay to trees, our school enjoys a green environment.

Yours,  
Li Hua

##### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你校正在组织一场英语演讲比赛。请以 Value PE classes 为主题, 自拟标题写一篇发言稿参赛, 内容包括:

1. 体育课的重要性;
2. 部分学生忽视体育课的现状;
3. 你的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone!

My friends, let's attach great importance to PE classes!



## 关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：[zizzsw](https://www.zizzs.com)。



微信搜一搜

